

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Finding Order in Diversity

A. On the line provided, write the letter of the term from the list on the right that best matches each description. Some choices will be used more than once.

*HINT: If it is asking for a "classification level consisting of...", look at your classification groups pyramid and go UP one level.*

\_\_\_\_ 1. smallest group in the classification system or organisms that share similar characteristics and interbreed in nature

a. taxonomy

\_\_\_\_ 2. science of naming organisms and assigning them to groups with biological significance

b. genus

\_\_\_\_ 3. classification level that includes Eubacteria, Archaeobacteria, Protista, Fungi, Plantae, and Animalia

c. species

\_\_\_\_ 4. first part of an organism's scientific name

d. family

e. order

\_\_\_\_ 5. smallest group in the biological classification system

f. class

\_\_\_\_ 6. classification level consisting of several families

g. phylum

h. kingdom

\_\_\_\_ 7. classification level consisting of different orders

\_\_\_\_ 8. classification level consisting of closely related genera

\_\_\_\_ 9. classification level consisting of various classes

\_\_\_\_ 10. classification level consisting of many phyla

TURN OVER AND COMPLETE THE BACK!

B. Complete each sentence by circling the correct word or phrase in the parentheses.

11. A classification system identifies objects and gather them into groups whose members are (similar, different).

12. The classification system used today was established by (Carolus Linnaeus, Charles Darwin).

13. The first part of an organism's scientific name refers to its (species, genus), while the second part of its name refers to its (species, genus).

14. The correct way to write the scientific name of the house cat is (*Felis domesticus*, felis Domesticus).

15. Humans are members of the kingdom (Animalia, Humana).

16. When creating a dichotomous key, the objects/organisms are always split into (two, three) groups.

17. The largest group in the classification system of organisms is (kingdom, species).

18. One way organisms are placed into kingdoms is based on (how they move, how they obtain nutrients).

19. Organisms made of cells that contain membrane-bound nuclei are called (prokaryotes, eukaryotes).

20. The only kingdom that contains unicellular eukaryotes is (Protista, Fungi).